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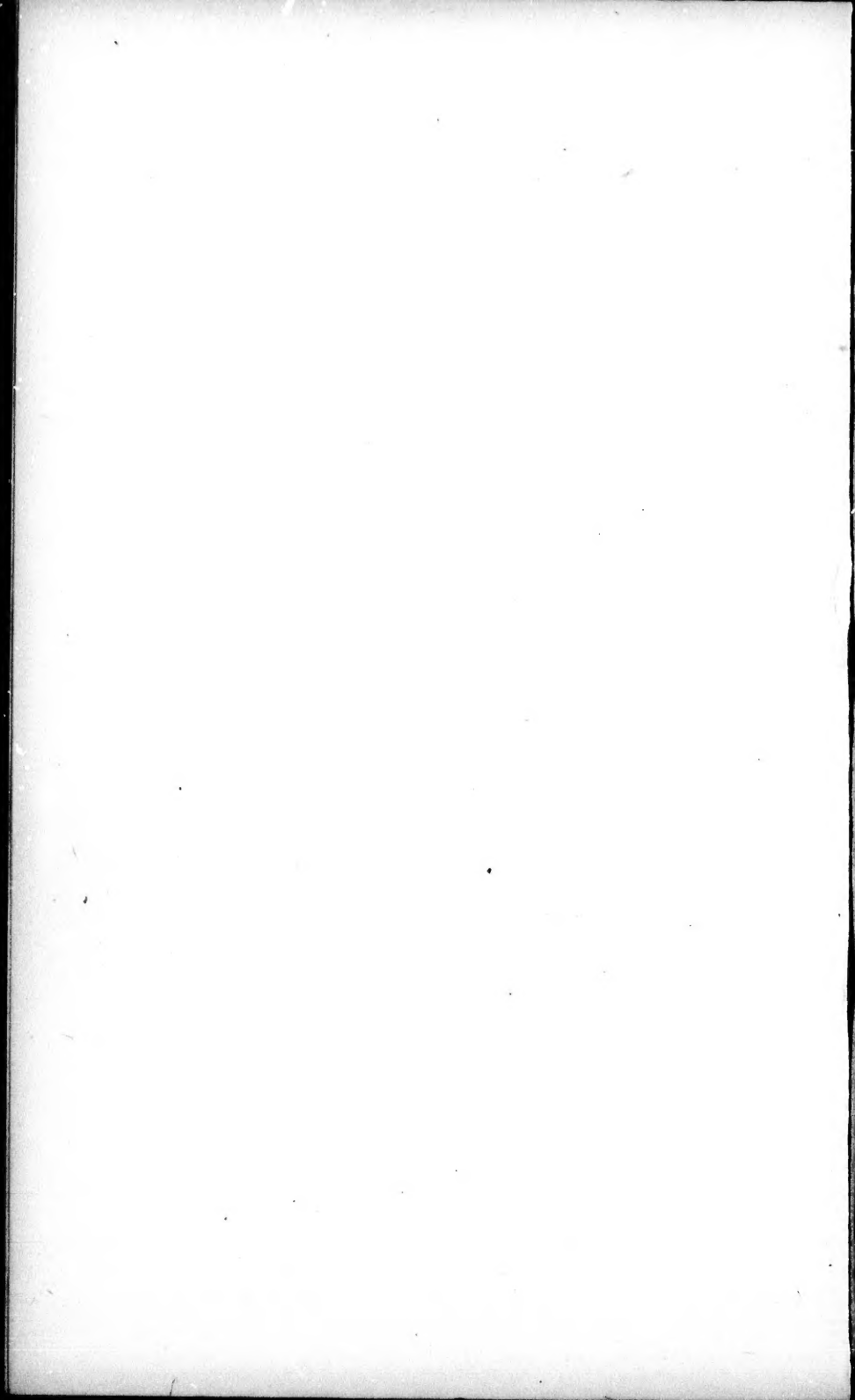
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Novæ Species et Novæ Sectiones.

A LECTURE

BY GEORGE W. HILL, A.M.,

OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE, ALBANY.

ATTEST

BY ITSELF

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AT

JAM

NOVA-SCOTIA
AND
NOVA-SCOTIANS:

A Lecture,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY OF WINDSOR, N. S.

AND AFTERWARD

AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, HALIFAX, IN BEHALF OF
THE ATHENÆUM,

BY

REV. GEORGE W. HILL, A. M.

Prof. Past. Theol., King's College, Windsor.



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REV. GEORGE W. HILL

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WILLIAM W. H. HILL

1888

PREFACE.

THE writer of the following pages having been requested, by the "Literary and Debating Society of Windsor," to deliver a Lecture during the last winter, chose the subject of "Nova-Scotia and Nova-Scotians," for several reasons. It was hoped that a brief Historical Sketch of the country would be interesting in itself, and that a collection of the scattered material, in reference to some of our distinguished countrymen, would tend to good by furnishing examples of talent, energy and piety.

The two first sections are compiled from a few sources which are now mentioned, in order to avoid the constant reference that would otherwise be necessary:—"An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova-Scotia, in two volumes, by Thomas C. Haliburton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, &c.—1829." "An Historical and Descriptive Account of British America, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., in three volumes, dmo." "The British Colonies," by R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., in one volume, Royal octavo." "A Hand-Book of the Geography and Natural History of the Province of Nova-Scotia, by J. W. Dawson—4th ed.—1855." "A Catechism of the Geography and History of Nova-Scotia, by J. H. Cresskill."

The third section has been composed partly from short obituary notices, monumental inscriptions, and brief memoirs in different papers and periodicals, and partly from information derived from correspondence with those who were personally acquainted with the individuals mentioned, or were in possession of authentic knowledge respecting them. In presenting this imperfect sketch to the public, the author does not profess to give a completed list of his countrymen who have acquired some distinction. Many others deserve to be remembered and honored, while there are, doubtless, many now living who will leave their impress on society.

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I. INTRODUCTION and HISTORICAL SKETCH.

II. IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCE: English. French Acadians. Germans. Scotch. Emigrants from the older Colonies. Loyalists. Disbanded soldiers. Irish. Negroes. Indians. General Remarks on the Population.

III. DISTINGUISHED NOVA-SCHOTIANS: Introductory and general remarks. Notices of recent success at examinations: George B. Kenny, A. E. M. Uniacke. Biographical Sketches of Hon. S. G. W. Archibald; Hon. Andrew W. Cochran; Robert Christie; Hon. S. B. Robie; Sir Edward Belcher; Rear-Admiral Provo Wallis; Sir George Augustus Westphal; Vice-Admiral Watts; Sir William Winniett; Donald McKay; Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton; Dr. J. W. Dawson; Hon. Samuel Cunard; General Beckwith; Captain Clifford; Right Rev. Thomas Suther; Edward M. Archibald; Judge Marshall; Gilbert S. Newton; Rev. W. Cogswell; Sir James Cochran; Capt. Parker; Lt. Basalgette; Major Welsford; Sir W. F. Williams; Sir J. E. W. Inglis.

NOVA-SCOTIA AND NOVA-SCOTIANS.

OUR COUNTRY and our countrymen claim our regard. The more we know of them, the more highly shall we esteem them. Too often, however, treated with contempt even by her own sons, the Province is considered unfruitful of resources and incapable of improvement, while its natives are deemed unequal to the achievement of either great or honourable actions. The habit of ranking colonists in a class by themselves has, unhappily, produced its baneful influence upon all the permanent residents of British North America. Constant reiteration of words and acts has almost taught them to believe, that, though not politically dis severed from Great Britain, they are men of a different stamp from their ancestors, and disqualified by their new position from attaining elevated rank, or accomplishing noble feats. In England, Scotland and Ireland the notions entertained respecting the inhabitants of these distant possessions of the English Crown, are often so wholly undisguised, that the visitor to those countries cannot but see that he and his fellow countrymen are viewed generally in the light of helpless and dependent children, settled in a distant, toilsome and, perchance, dangerous land. This yet lingering opinion originated in the highest motives, nor ought we, knowing this, to be surprised at its continuance. When men set sail from their father land to pitch their tents on these rough shores, the kindest feelings of the heart were awakened. Affection for those wanderers from home prompted the friendly assistance frequently required, when asked for never withheld, and often voluntarily given. In place, then, of being restive at this sympathy, or galled at the aspect of pity which it sometimes wears, we should rather regard it as a remembrancer of former benevolent and generous deeds.

Acadians.
Colonies.
Indians.

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of Hon.
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Thus accounting for prevalent ideas and rightly valuing them, we may hope that the time is not far distant when Nova-Scotia will be better known, and Nova-Scotians duly estimated. The geographical position of the Province betokens auspiciously for the future. Far in advance of the main Continent of America, yet united to the vast territory by a broad isthmus, and with the harbour of its chief city open throughout the long winter, it possesses advantages over the island of Newfoundland in the one respect, and over the frost-bound St. Lawrence of the Canadas in the other. Viewing it on the map, the Province presents the appearance of having ambitiously approached the old world by boldly plunging into the waters of the Atlantic; that her proximity might demand commercial traffic on the largest scale. In the forefront of America as regards her physical position, may she be foremost in her relations, social, political and religious!

Her sons have in many instances nobly fought their way in the great battle of life: earned laurels for themselves and their native land, and caused their own, if not their country's name, to be mentioned with respect. In the arts of peace as well as war, many have gained proud distinction, and even added lustre to England's fame.

The following brief sketch of the Province may not prove uninteresting to those whose duties do not leave them time to study the history of their native country, while the mention of some of our most distinguished countrymen, may serve to arouse a spirit of legitimate pride and honourable emulation amongst us.

As the lecture is of more than ordinary length, may I beg you to bear patiently with the tax upon your time and thoughts. The subject itself is one of interest. The general inquirer for information will pardon a little detention; the patriot, at least, should not find fault.

SECTION I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

NEARLY one hundred and fifty years ago Nova-Scotia was permanently annexed to the British Crown. After constant

interchange of possession, now in the hands of the French for a few years, then in those of the English for a like brief period, France at length ceded to Great Britain all right to Nova-Scotia by the treaty of Utrecht, completed on the 11th April, 1713. From that era to the present, the country has continued uninterruptedly to enjoy the protection, favour and counsel of the British Government. Previously, however, to this time, the vicissitudes through which it passed, owing to the constant disputes between the rival nations, were many in number and important in result. Scarcely settled in their new-made homes, or just beginning to reap the fruits of their arduous labours, the emigrants, from either country, often found themselves suddenly attacked by their foes, and compelled to surrender both houses and lands, or transferred by diplomatic negotiations both in person and property, to a new sovereign and other laws. This incessant warfare, with all its sad contingencies, prevented any large number of adventurers from seeking their fortune in so disputed a territory, while the hostility of the Indians towards the English in particular, contributed in a great degree to deter them from any attempt on a large scale to colonize the land.

Although, probably, the first point discovered on the continent of America in 1497, no attempt was made to establish a colony until 1604, when a spirited effort was made by an enterprising and intelligent Frenchman, named DeMonts. Having been appointed Governor-General of lands within certain limits under the appellation of Acadia, he, together with his friend Pontrincourt, selected a spot on which to fix his residence, and termed it Port Royal. Not more than nine years elapsed when the infant settlement was broken up by Samuel Argall, an English captain, who conceived his right, based on prior discovery, to destroy the place and carry captive its inhabitants. Thus ended the first colony.

Some eight years subsequent to this event, Sir William Alexander, a Scotch nobleman, author of several works of note at that period, obtained from James I., a grant of the country under the title of Nova-Scotia. "The extensive jurisdiction conferred on Sir William was ridiculed by some of his witty companions, who derided his attempt to rise from a poet to a king, and, like another Alexander, seek a new world to reign over." Some few parties were sent out by him to take possession of and subdue the wilderness land, but their ownership was brief; their troubles and joys were

brought to a close by Charles I., who, strangely enough, agreed by the treaty of St. Germain, 1632, to restore all the settlements to France. Thus ended the second colony.

When Oliver Cromwell seized the reins of power in England, he declared war with France, and in order to extend his foreign possessions, despatched an expedition in 1654 against Nova-Scotia, under the command of Major Sedgewick. This officer fulfilled the duty imposed upon him, retook the country, and once more raised the British Standard on the soil. A new effort was now made by two Englishmen, Crowne and Temple, to people the country, open a trade and establish a fishery. But, to their amazement, their hopes and prospects were in one day blasted by the treaty of Breda, concluded by Charles II., in 1667, in virtue of which Nova-Scotia was again made over to France by the ancient title of Acadia.

For twenty years the colony enjoyed comparative repose, having a thinly scattered population of about nine hundred Frenchmen. When, however, war was renewed after the great revolution of 1688, an armed force from Massachusetts marched upon the country, conquered and awarded it to the government of that colony. Soon wearied of the charge Massachusetts petitioned to be relieved from the protection of Nova-Scotia, when it was once more restored to France on the 10th of December, 1697, by the treaty of Ryswick. Thus for a third time was the Province handed over by treaty to the French, who surpassed the English in diplomatic skill, as they surpassed the French in the art of war.

Renewed hostilities soon brought fresh troubles on the French Acadians, who once more changed their masters, when the country was conquered by the English, and, after a short period of altercation between the rival parties, secured as already stated by the treaty of Utrecht, on the 11th April, 1713, to Great Britain.

It must be observed, however, that this did not give the British possession of Cape-Breton, and the other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These still continued in the hands of the French, and were not finally ceded to England until Louisburg was twice conquered, when a last treaty entered into at Paris on the 10th February, 1763, concluded the whole perplexing and vexatious matter.

With these facts before us—this unceasing change—this exposure to hostilities—who can be surprised that the coun-

try made but little comparative progress? The English were always conquering the land by force of arms, and then restoring it to France by treaty: how could the colony thrive under such trying circumstances? as well might we hope that the tender plant, constantly uprooted or cut short, would prosper and produce abundant fruit. The sneers of those who tell us that Nova-Scotia is behind the other colonies—who invidiously compare our Province with the United States, and ask sarcastically why we stand so low in the colonial scale—may well be turned upon themselves. The sneer is the offspring of ignorance. Were such men better acquainted with the history of the land, they would recognize the true cause of its apparent backwardness in the unending contentions and ever-recurring changes of more than a century, and not blindly assign it to a want of internal resources, or to the incapacity of its present inhabitants.

SECTION II.

ORGANIZED SETTLEMENT.

THE Province when finally secured to England, received in a few years a large accession of immigrants. The evil which had so long existed—preventing the peaceful labours of the agriculturist and fisherman—being now removed, no great difficulty was experienced in persuading adventurous spirits to seek a living in the wild lands of Nova-Scotia, or from the waters which washed its shores.

The population has continued to increase until it now comprises nearly 300,000 souls. For the most part, these have descended from several separate classes of immigrants who settled in the country under various circumstances and at different times. The popular notion entertained respecting the occupation of the Province, consists in supposing that the country was primarily in the possession of the French Acadians, who were afterwards cruelly expelled to make room for the English, and that from these two bodies chiefly sprung the present inhabitants. But the original settlers may be distinctly divided into several well-defined companies, who arrived at clearly marked times, and were

allotted specified districts of the Province. They may be thus reckoned : the English, French, Germans, Scotch, immigrants from the older colonies, previous to the American Revolution, the loyalist refugees at the close of the war, the disbanded soldiers upon the proclamation of peace, the Irish, and lastly, the negroes who were either liberated, or fled for refuge to British soil. These, together with the native Indians, constitute the main portion of the original ancestry of the present population.

The tide of emigration began to set steadily towards our shores in the year 1749, when Lord Cornwallis arrived in Chebucto harbour, accompanied by nearly 4000 persons and their families, who had sailed with him from London for the express purpose of settling in Nova-Scotia. He immediately laid the foundation of a town, which in honour of the Earl of that name, he called Halifax. This place immediately became the seat of Government and capital of the Province, instead of Annapolis Royal, which up to this period had enjoyed that dignity and advantage. The town gradually increased by receiving now and then some fresh additions from the old country. Englishmen and Irishmen arrived either in small parties or by single families, and gradually spread over the surrounding districts. Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the safe and spacious harbour, offered an inviting appearance for the formation of a village, and in one year after the foundation of Halifax, some of the company of Lord Cornwallis passed over and commenced a settlement. But a sad catastrophe befell the little town : in six years from its beginning it was destroyed by the Indians, who made an irruption upon it from the forest in its rear, destroying with merciless cruelty the inhabitants, demolishing the houses and laying waste the newly tilled lands.

ACADIANS.

ORGANIZED emigration to Nova-Scotia commenced with the English, as just described ; but there were others already settled within its limits, and some portions of the Province are still owned and cultivated by the descendants of the French Acadians. Their expulsion, owing to their disloyalty, or rather intrigue and want of fidelity, took place in 1755,

one hundred and three years since. It was not however, universal in practice, though the design intended it should be. Some managed to linger around the homesteads reared by their own and their fathers' hands, or sought refuge in a few French settlements of minor note or more secluded position, which escaped the execution of the mandate. It is supposed that the number actually exiled did not exceed half of the 18,000 who were resident at the peace of Utrecht. When peace was concluded between England and France in 1763, a considerable number of these unhappy people were permitted to return, and allotted certain lands as a meagre recompense for their former loss. Their largest and most populous settlements are at Clare, bordering on St. Mary's Bay, in the County of Digby; Pubnico, in Yarmouth; Minudie, in Cumberland; in which latter place the greater part are descendants of those who escaped the general transportation at Windsor. And in three of the four counties of Cape-Breton, are to be found the descendants of some who escaped expulsion, and of others who returned.

GERMANS.

THE origin of the German inhabitants is briefly told. The emigrants who had arrived, as stated, in Halifax being sufficiently settled, were desirous of obtaining some addition to their numbers. A proclamation was accordingly sent over to Germany inviting people, with fair promises, to remove to Nova-Scotia. Many caught at the idea of removing to the new world, and before the lapse of three years, more than a thousand had arrived at intervals in Halifax. The north end of the town was assigned to them, and upon their own application was called Gottingen, one of the streets still retaining the name. They, however, were not pleased with the locality, as the rocky soil around presented great obstacles to farming, and it was deemed expedient to remove them to a place called Merleguesh, or Malegash Bay—an Indian word signifying Milky Bay, which name was exchanged for the German *Lunenburg*. Fifteen families remained in Halifax, at the north end of the town, where they had been first located, hence to this day familiarly called Dutch Town. Sadly disturbed at first by the attacks of the yet hostile Indians,

afterwards breaking out themselves into an open rebellion which was only quelled by force of arms, and finally kept in a state of alarm, by the hovering near their harbours of American privateers, during both the Revolutionary and the second American War, they at length commenced a career alike honourable to themselves and useful to the country—the diligent prosecution of agriculture.

On the whole they retain many distinguishing marks of their origin, and separate themselves from the inhabitants of the surrounding counties as well by their use of the German language, somewhat degenerated, as their marriage amongst themselves. The historical accounts of their district, are not devoid of interest; the constant and daring assaults of the Indians form matter for many a tale by the evening fire; and the alarm caused by the close approach of armed American ships is not yet forgotten. One story is still in the recollection of the old inhabitants. An American privateer named the Teaser, put into Mahone Bay when chased by the British ship *LaHogue*. On board the privateer was an officer who had once been an English sailor but had deserted: dreading the result if captured, he set fire to the Teaser's magazine and blew up the vessel, together with upwards of one hundred men, only six of whom survived the awful explosion. Since those days peace and plenty have reigned in Lunenburg.

THE SCOTCH.

SOME portions of the Province are settled almost exclusively by Scotchmen. In Pictou and the island of Cape Breton the majority of the inhabitants are such, from either the Highlands or Lowlands of Scotland. To these places, a partial emigration still continues. The original cause and mode of their visiting this country are found in the following facts. The celebrated Dr. Weatherspoon, in 1765 formed an association called the Philadelphia Company, and having obtained an extensive grant of land in the north eastern section of the Province, induced a few families from Maryland to settle upon it. A few years subsequently the same association transported thirty families from the North Highlands of Scotland, who were scarcely seated on their new possessions when they were joined by several other families, who had

emigrated to Prince Edward Island a short time previously, but being in danger of perishing from want, made their way to Pictou, where they had heard some Scotchmen were residing; they were kindly received and cared for by their countrymen, and determined to remain

Having made a prosperous beginning, and united in sentiment, they eventually applied to the secession Church of Scotland for a clergyman. Dr. McCulloch, a man formerly well known among us, was speedily sent out and entered upon his duties with great zeal and ability. When it was reported in Scotland that Pictou was thus furnished with regular religious ordinances conducted in Gaelic, and some provision for the education of children, a steady stream of settlers poured in upon the country, which has now diminished but not altogether ceased.

The Scotch thus obtained possession of that section of Nova-Scotia, and will probably continue, for years to come, an almost distinct portion of the population as to habits, manners and accent. Cape-Breton is largely occupied by the Scotch also, who have made choice of that island for residence, probably because of its proximity to Pictou; strong feelings of nationality, attracting them to any spot in which a few of their countrymen might be found, or from which they might be easily reached. Thus our Province became partially owned and occupied by a class of men who by their industry, frugality and intelligence, form a valuable acquisition to the colony. New Scotland, or Nova-Scotia is deeply indebted for her settlement and progress to the ancient country whose name she bears.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE OLDER COLONIES.

PREVIOUS to the obnoxious stamp act, and impost upon tea, many persons emigrated from the older colonies to Nova-Scotia. In 1758-59, Governor Lawrence issued proclamations inviting the people of New England to settle on the lands of the banished Acadians. In consequence of these liberal proposals many hundreds of substantial farmers, from those colonies which now form part of the United States, and 200 persons from the North of Ireland, with a constant succession of new arrivals, laid the foundations of those beautiful townships which lie extended upon the borders of

the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Minas. These, too, were the men who founded the now flourishing seaport of Liverpool, and brought portions of Annapolis county to its present high state of cultivation. The inhabitants of Horton are the descendants of emigrants from Connecticut, who arrived in 1764, and took possession of the lands formerly occupied by the French. Many parts of Hants were granted to these farmers from New England, especially the townships of Newport and Falmouth. In Londonderry, Onslow, Truro, and the county of Cumberland the same course was pursued as in most other places once owned by the Acadians, and emigrants from Massachusetts (with some from Ireland) supplied their places. In many instances these people brought with them the several requisites of a useful settler. With some skill in farming, and reducing wild lands to order and cultivation, and occasionally possessing moderate means, they formed a valuable addition at a most important juncture. For when some five and twenty years after the revolution of the States drove so large a body from their borders, Nova-Scotia was no longer viewed as a barren inhospitable land, swarming with savage Indians, but an inviting home for the refugees. Proof had been given, and communicated to their friends by these earlier emigrants, of its capabilities, and New England contributed to the strength of old England's colonial empire by the gift of some of her best and bravest sons.

LOYALISTS.

THE number of loyalists who arrived in Nova-Scotia was very great. They constitute a large proportion of the original settlers in almost every section of the colony. So termed because of their loyalty to the sovereign, and unwillingness to remain in the revolted and independent states, they found their way hither chiefly in the years 1783-84. Sometimes termed refugees, because of their seeking refuge on British soil from those with whom they had contended in the great revolutionary struggle, the names are often interchanged, while sometimes they are joined together in the title of "Loyalist Refugees." No less than 20,000 arrived prior to the close of the year in which the independence of the United States was acknowledged. These chose spots

suited to their inclinations, if not always adapted to their wants, in the counties of Digby, Annapolis, Guysboro', Shelburne and Hants. In these five counties for the most part, are resident the children of the loyalists, though, as hinted, they are to be met with in smaller companies elsewhere.

We cannot doubt that the purest motives and highest sense of duty actuated very many, though not all, of this vast number, when they turned their backs upon the houses and farms, the pursuits and business, the friends and relations of past years. To this may, in some measure, be attributed the marked loyalty of this Province. Principles of obedience to the laws, and allegiance to the Crown, were instilled into the minds of their children, who in their turn handed down the sentiments of their ancestors until the good leaven spread, and tended to strengthen that loyalty which already existed in the hearts of the people. More than once has this trait been manifested by our countrymen in town and country. When the first blood of the rebellion in Canada was shed in 1837, meetings were held in every village and settlement in the Province, each proclaiming in fervent language the deepest attachment to the Sovereign and the Government, while in Halifax the people determined to support the wives and children of the absent troops. When two years later, the inhabitants of the State of Maine, prepared to invade New Brunswick, the announcement was received with intense feelings of regard for the honour of the British Crown. The House, which was then sitting, voted £100,000, and 8,000 men to aid the New Brunswickers in repelling the invaders, and rising in a body gave three cheers for the Queen, and three for their loyal brethren of the sister Province. Long may the feeling continue to exist, and grow within our borders! long may we remain beneath the mild sway of that gracious Queen, whose virtues shed lustre on the crown she wears! long may every Nova Scotian's voice exclaim, "God save our noble Queen!"

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

WHEN peace was restored between England and the Independent States, the employment of those who had served in the army during the late troubles became a serious question.

It was proposed to disband some regiments and award them certain districts, accompanied with some inducements to settle quietly down and obtain by industry an honest livelihood. These people were taken under the auspices of persons of note, and assigned lands in different sections of the country, in such proportion as was thought would be advantageous to both soldiers and colony. Some were taken to Annapolis, and occupied the present township of Clements (these were Hessians), others were induced to make the counties of Sydney and Guysboro' their home for the future. In Sydney the settlement was formed by Lt. Colonel Hierlihy, and Major, afterwards, Judge Monk. Guysboro' received its name from Sir Guy Carleton, the then Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America: this honour being conferred upon him by some persons belonging to the civil department of the army and navy, and a part of the Duke of Cumberland's regiment which had settled in the place, then called Chedebucto Bay. Many of these soldiers went to Hants county. The township of Rawdon, for instance, was first inhabited by loyalist soldiers, who had served in North and South Carolina, under Lord Rawdon, and who in honour of their General gave the district its present name. A grant was made to Col. Small, of Douglas, who located upon it part of the 84th regiment, and others settled in Sherbrook, a romantic little spot in the county of Queens, and with which romantic tales are connected

They were not in all cases valuable colonists: the loose habits of the camp, ill fitted them for agricultural pursuits. The contrast was great between the excitement of campaigning, and the culture of the land. The sword and the ploughshare were such different weapons, that those who handled the one well and bravely, but indifferently used the other. Too many abandoned themselves to licentious living, producing physical and social evil in abundance. Happily this was not always the case: some lived soberly, laboured diligently and prospered greatly. Their sons and their daughters have often taken high places in colonial society, at once honoured and esteemed.

IRISH.

THE south of Ireland has sent us since the landing of Lord Cornwallis, a large number of emigrants.

They were, in point of time, the last who came in any way as organized bodies, for the purpose of settling in the Province. Disembarking generally at Halifax, they have either remained in the town, when employment could be had, or after a short interval, turned their steps towards different parts of the Province, resting in those which suited their taste or their means. They form now a very large proportion of the population of the county of Halifax, as well as of the city itself, turning their attention to every sort of business, and engaging in every profession, reaping, very often, high honour, great wealth and powerful influence. The north of Ireland has sent, as already observed, a goodly number who have settled in Colchester, Cumberland and other counties. Both classes have left behind them numerous representatives alike honorable and intelligent, who still love their father land, but equally love their own.

NEGROES.

THERE are to be found in the colony, some five thousand negroes, whose ancestors came to the Province in four distinct bodies, and at different times. The first class were originally slaves, who accompanied their masters from the older colonies; but as the opinion prevailed that the courts would not recognize a state of slavery they were liberated. On receiving their freedom they either remained in the employment of their former owners, or obtaining a small piece of land in the neighbourhood eked out a miserable existence, rarely improving their condition, bodily or mental.

There were, secondly, a number of free negroes who arrived at the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War; but an immense number of these were removed at their own request to Sierra Leone, being dissatisfied with both the soil and climate.

Shortly after the removal of these people, the insurgent negroes of Jamaica were transported to Nova-Scotia; they were known by the name of Maroons in the Island, and still termed so, on their landing at Halifax. Their story is replete with interest: during their brief stay in Nova-Scotia they gave incredible trouble from their lawless and licentious habits, in addition to costing the Government no less a sum

than ten thousand pounds a year. Their idleness and gross conduct at last determined the Government to send them, as the others, to Sierra Leone, which was accordingly done in the year 1803, after having resided at Preston for the space of four years.

The last arrival of Africans in a body was at the conclusion of the second American War in 1815, when a large number were permitted to take refuge on board the British Squadron, blockading the Chesapeake and southern harbours, and were afterwards landed at Halifax. The blacks now resident in Nova-Scotia are descendants chiefly of the first and last importations—the greater part of the two intermediate having been removed. Even some of these last were transported by their own wish to Trinidad, while those who remained, settled down at Preston and Hammonds Plains, or wandered to Windsor and other places close at hand.

But little changed in any respect—their persons and their property—they have passed through much wretchedness during the last half century. Their natural indolence and love of ease being ill suited to our latitude, in which a long and severe winter demands unceasing diligence, and more than ordinary prudence, in those who depend upon manual labour for their means of subsistence. Amongst them, however, are to be found a few who are prudent, diligent, and prosperous. These are worthy of the more esteem, in proportion as they have met with greater obstacles, and happily have surmounted them.

INDIANS.

ONE class, fast fading from our sight, held a more important position a century ago than now. The Indians of the Micmac tribe, friendly to the French, but always hostile to the English, were important people then. Troublesome from the first they became violent and fierce as time advanced. Halifax lived in daily and nightly dread of their approach to its picket bounds: Dartmouth was laid even with the ground: Lunenburg was harassed and destroyed: Canseau was pillaged; and acts of brutal cruelty committed, equal to the barbarities of the Indians of the East. But the colonists soon became too strong for them, and a treaty was at length

entered into in 1761, which seems to have been the first step towards their decline. I need scarcely mention their present condition;—a small remnant consisting of not quite one thousand souls, wandering up and down the Province, their habits and mode of life, their failings and virtues are known to us all. Commissioners are still appointed by the Government to look after their temporal welfare, and exertions have lately been made to settle them on lands, to reduce their language to system, and to give them the word of God in their own tongue. Perhaps they will never become wholly extinct, but continue to exist as a distinct class; somewhat like the Gipsies of other lands—roaming hither and thither, and occasionally joined by stragglers whose love of freedom and indolence combined will lead them to choose the wanderer's life. Miserable remnant! they demand our sympathies yet, and though once their hands were stained with our fathers' blood, we are bound to treat the children of the ancient foe with kindly feelings. Untutored in literature we may impart to them heavenly wisdom; oppressed with poverty we may mitigate their bodily sufferings. Their earthly possessions wrested from them, we should tell them of an "inheritance incorruptible." The first owners of the soil, they are now both in influence and number—the last.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE POPULATION.

In the review just made of the original settlers and the present population, it must not be supposed that every family is accounted for. Of course, there were many straggling immigrants arriving at intervals either by themselves or accompanied by their wives and children, who chose different spots on which to fix their residence. But the *systematic* and *organized* immigration was made by the classes just specified. Among these and their descendants a certain degree of nationality still exists; some lingering love for the father land of each still animates the breast; and some pride of the ancestral home occasionally asserts at once its existence and its strength. The various societies formed in Halifax and elsewhere are an expression of this feeling. Englishmen, and their sons who, perhaps, have never crossed the Atlantic, claim St. George's day for their own, and wearing the emblematic rose walk

proudly beneath the unfurled banner of old England. The Scotchman who has himself roamed on heath or highland, or only heard from others the tale of border land—the gathering of clans and the shrill pibroch's sound—lives in spirit throughout St. Andrew's amid the hills and glens of Scotland. The Irishman recalls to memory his island home. The return of St. Patrick's day renews his fond remembrance and his ardent love; while the shamrock proclaims him the child of Erin,—the son of the “Emerald Isle.”

All honour to the men who forget not their own and their father land; but we owe a higher duty to our native, or adopted home. While we keep alive an attachment to countries far away, we should cherish a deeper affection for the land in which we live, from which we derive our support, and on which for time to come we and our families must depend.

SECTION III.

DISTINGUISHED NOVA-SCOTIANS.

It would scarcely be supposed that many interesting incidents could have occurred in Nova-Scotia during the century and a half which has elapsed since the date of secured British possession. Before that era abundant material is found, owing to the incessant contentions of the French and English nations. Without these, however, the country is redolent even of romance;—some scenes and events rival in interest, if not in importance, many of the famed and well known stories of other lands. The expulsion of the Acadians, the conquest of Louisburg, the romantic history of Shelburne and the hostile acts of the Indians, are full of interest. But we must pass from our country to some of those eminent men whom it has produced: many have distinguished themselves in Colonial life,—not a few have achieved a fame of which the world has heard and recognized.

We must avoid, on an occasion like the present, any allusion to those who are now engaged in the jarring strife of politics, lest allowed difference of opinion on their respective views should cause differing judgments of their merits, and prevent that due meed of praise on either side, which, when excitement is over, even foes are glad to award.

Nova-Scotia enlists upon her register a list of brilliant names. Though short her history and limited her population, there is scarce an art, profession, trade or pursuit, which has not been adorned by her sons. In Literature and Science, in the cause of Education and the diffusion of Religion, in the transactions of Merchandize and the conduct of Diplomacy, upon the Bench, at the Bar and in the Pulpit, on the Episcopal Throne and the University Chair, in Architecture and Painting, in the command and defence of old England's wooden walls, and on the broad world's battle-fields—Nova-Scotians have honored the land that gave them birth.

As a general character ascribed to our countrymen in the neighboring Republic, it is a well-known fact that our mechanics are preferred in the United States to their own people and to Europeans. A real Nova-Scotian, who has been taught at home how to handle his axe, is esteemed a prize, even in Massachusetts. The skill usually manifested by our young men, the readiness which they evince in learning a new branch of business, their aptness and facility in turning their attention from one thing to another, all expressed in the Provincialism "being handy," have ensured them employment, if it were to be had at all, and the highest remuneration for their services. Nor is cleverness alone, attributed to them; the integrity, also, of those who have received offices of any kind, has been so marked that the mere mention of the country from which they came, has been sufficient character to procure occupation. A notable instance of this kind occurred but a short time since. A clerkship in a mercantile house in Boston, was vacant; no less than over two hundred applications were made for it; a young man of Halifax, having no friends at hand to interest themselves in his behalf, and small hope of success, applied for it; he received his answer,—it was an appointment to the birth,—the only reason given, *because he was a Nova-Scotian.*

With instances of marked success among our young men who have been sent abroad either for their education, or in pursuit of a chosen calling, we are familiar. In schools and colleges, at civil and military examinations where they have entered the lists in competition with their equals, if not often their superiors, in years and advantages, they have come out triumphantly from the intellectual struggle. In the halls of the great Medical Colleges at Edinburgh, they have frequently

distinguished themselves; and there are now living in this Province a number of surgeons and physicians who in the contest bore away the palm from their many rivals: men whose names might well be mentioned were they not still in our midst, laboring night and day in their noble profession, and proving that the honors they bear were not unworthily bestowed.

The two most recent instances of this kind it may not be inappropriate to mention. At St. John's College, Fordham, New York, an exhibition lately took place when a number of students publicly read a discourse on Geology. Among these papers was one delivered by a son of the Hon. E. Kenny, of this city, which had the high compliment paid upon it of "partaking more of the required character than those which preceded it, and being marked throughout with eloquence of a high order."*

Still later, an examination was held in London, of candidates for offices in the War Department. There were thirteen vacancies to be filled: forty competitors were allowed to make trial: many of these were graduates of the old Universities, Oxford and Cambridge. A long and strict examination was held: thirteen passed successfully and received their appointments. In the forefront of the whole, at the very head of the list, stood the name of a native of Halifax, a student of King's College, the son of a prominent member of this community—Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq.†

Among those who in times past held prominent positions in colonial life, there are men whose names would have been honored in any country and in any age. Their sphere of action was somewhat limited, and their opportunities of displaying

*Mr. George B. Kenny is, as stated, a son of the Hon. Edward Kenny, of Halifax, the President of the Legislative Council of Nova-Scotia. It is particularly gratifying that while so many have succeeded in the old country, Mr. Kenny should thus have distinguished himself in the new.

†This young man, Andrew Elliott Molyneux Uniacke, is the third son of A. M. Uniacke, Esq., Halifax. He was a student of King's College, Windsor, from September 1854, to May 1855. He entered the Commissariat Department, served with the Army until the fall of Sebastopol, received his medal, was nominated to a vacancy in the War Department, and in the competitive examination, which was very strict and continued for five days, he came out first in the list. Mr. Uniacke has thus gained twelve steps in the War Office, and takes precedence of all the other successful competitors.

the talents which they possessed, comparatively few; but, if their renown was not so widely spread as that of some whom we shall have occasion to notice, they yet richly deserve a place in the memory of their countrymen.

Such was our own late Master of the Rolls, Mr. Archibald,* of Truro, who, under many disadvantageous circumstances, raised himself to the highest rank in the Legislature and a learned profession by his brilliant talents, and ingenuous, manly and upright disposition. He was for nearly forty years a member of the House of Assembly, and during this long period he discharged with equal ability and success the duties of the following offices, viz., Solicitor, Attorney and Advocate-General, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Member of the Executive Council, Master of the Rolls in Chancery, and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in Nova-Scotia; and Chief-Justice and President of the Council in Prince Edward's Island. Equally as an Advocate, a Senator and a Judge, he bore a prominent part in the affairs of his time, and enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Such a man was the Hon. Andrew Cochran, who early left the town of Windsor, and while yet a youth, was engaged in the arduous toil of a public office in Canada, his scholarship and talents alike marking him as fitted for the faithful discharge of its duties. He was Civil Secretary to Sir J. Sherbrooke and Lord Dalhousie, Judge-Advocate, Judge of the Escheats Court, Auditor of Land Patents, Clerk of the Prerogative Court, and Judge of the Queen's Bench. Taken to England by Earl Dalhousie, he was there employed for a year in confidential intercourse with the British Government, and consulted by the Duke of Wellington, when Prime Minister, on Canadian affairs. Nor did he neglect his classical and other studies, under this multiplication of office, this weight of business: but the accomplished scholar as well as the public man, he lent his aid to literary institutions, and assisted in organizing the Historical Society of Quebec. His scientific

* The Honourable Samuel George William Archibald, L. L. D., was born at Truro, in the county of Colchester, 5th Feb., 1777. He died in Halifax, N. S. on the 28th Jan. 1846, aged 69 years. There is a handsome monument erected to Mr. Archibald's memory in the public cemetery at Halifax, with both a Latin and English inscription. Those who have read them will recognize much of the above as copied from the latter.

knowledge, his taste for letters, his business habits and his sound judgment, largely contributed to the internal welfare of that vast country, politically and socially. Amid his honors and his toils, he never forgot his birth-place and the home of his youth—the town of Windsor.*

Such was Robert Christie,† who also was born in Windsor, and educated at the Academy in that place. Having studied for the legal profession, he was admitted to the Bar of Quebec, became member of the Provincial Parliament for Gaspé, and in that capacity was an influential antagonist of the well-known Papineau, a leader of the rebellion. His time, however, was not wholly given to affairs of state, but historic literature engaged his attention, and he published memorials of the administration of Sir George Prevost, Sir Gordon Drummond, and other Governors of that Province; thus preserving valuable information for posterity, and attesting to the native intelligence of Nova-Scotia.

Such, too, was that man who has just gone down to his grave, full of honors and of years. Holding some of the highest offices in the land with credit to himself and complete sat-

* The Honorable Andrew Cochran was a son of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, for a long time Vice-President of King's College, Windsor. He entered the office of Solicitor-General Stewart, A.D. 1808. Not being of age for admission to the Bar when he had completed his apprenticeship, he accepted in April, 1812, an invitation from Sir George Prevost, then Governor-General of Canada, to be assistant Civil Secretary. Of the remainder of his life the above furnishes an outline. It is remarkable, that just as his career was about to close, he contemplated returning to Nova-Scotia. He died A.D. 1849, aged 57 years.

Mr. Cochran filled with great ability and assiduity certain unremunerated offices, in institutions connected with the Government, having been for many years an eminently useful member, and at one time, Principal of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. In the departments of literature and science, there was no man in Canada, who manifested a more zealous interest, or was better qualified to bear a leading part. The range of his acquirements was usually varied and extensive: the stores of his memory were really prodigious: and his habits, notwithstanding the vast variety of calls upon his time, were perseveringly studious.

A most honorable tribute, conceived in the highest terms of eulogy, was paid to his ability, integrity, and capacity for business, as a public servant, in the Report of the Royal Commissioners, sent out to inquire into the affairs of Canada, in 1855.

† The esteem in which Mr. Christie was held by those who knew him is shown in a biographical memoir which appeared in the year of his death, 1856.

isfaction to the country, the Hon. Simon Bradstreet Robie* was closely linked with the history of the Province for more than half a century. As he was born in Massachusetts, we cannot wholly claim him as a Nova-Scotian; but emigrating in early life, while he was yet a child, and that State was yet a Colony, he united himself in every way to our Province, and thus was so virtually one of our countrymen, that we may be permitted almost to class him with the natives of the land. His recent departure and his prominent position, will excuse the mention of his name. For twelve years Speaker of the House of Assembly, for ten years Master of the Rolls, for many years member of the Executive, and eleven years President of the Legislative Council, his honored name is mingled with the public events of our Province, and will be handed down to posterity by documents in our Colonial archives, when the memory of living men can no longer recall it.

In days gone by we have sent to the wars a few Nova-Scotians who have lost their lives in fighting England's battles. Lieutenants Pyke and Fawson, natives of Halifax, were both killed in Spain when serving under the Duke of Wellington. Lieutenant Green,† of the Royal Navy, distinguished himself under Lord Nelson, at the memorable engagements of Trafalgar, and received a medal for his gallant conduct and useful services: though a man of genius and nautical science, his talents were those which do not bring their possessors into notice—and he died almost unknown.

SIR EDWARD BEICHER.

SINCE the days of these last-mentioned men, we have been able to point with pride to others whose names are better known to ourselves. A short time ago was brought to our notice an individual who had previously acquired distinction in naval affairs. His conduct on a late occasion in the North Seas is not considered as redounding much to his

* Mr. Robie, as stated, was not born in Nova-Scotia, but at Marble Head, New England; but no one it is hoped, for the reasons mentioned, will find fault with the introduction of his name in this place. He died on the 3rd January, 1858, in the 88th year of his age.

† Mr. Green was a grandson of the Honourable Benjamin Green, who in 1766 administered the government of this Province, upon the death of Governor Wilmot.

honor or his skill; but, perhaps, impartial historians, as well as unprejudiced witnesses, will grant Sir Edward Belcher that credit for prudence and wisdom which is now withheld from him. He abandoned his ships in the Polar Regions when he deemed it impossible to bring them out of their perilous condition, and rather than sacrifice his own life and that of his fellow-sailors in a hazardous and foolhardy attempt to track the lamented Franklin, he returned home. By this step his former glory was nearly eclipsed: the chivalrous notion that he should not have given up the attempt, even at the risk of life, set strongly against him, and has tended to lessen his fame in popular estimation, though, perhaps, with the more thoughtful and dispassionate portion of mankind it is but little diminished.

This officer was born in Halifax, and educated at the Grammar School. He is the son of the late Hon. Andrew Belcher, member of the Executive Council of this Province, Grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Chief-Justice of Nova-Scotia, who was the son of that Gov. Belcher whose name so frequently appears in the history of Massachusetts. Having entered the Navy as a youth, he became a Lieutenant in 1818, and as such was an assistant Surveyor of H. M. S. the Blossom, in Beachey's voyage to the Pacific; from this time he was engaged in similar services, performing them with great ability, until, having completed the survey of the coast of China, he was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Borneo. Such was the accuracy of his mathematical and nautical calculations, that he was deemed worthy of the honour of Knighthood. Employed by the Admiralty to perform onerous duties, and elevated by the Sovereign to his title, Sir Edward Belcher* claims respect for his talents at the hands of his countrymen.

* Captain Sir Edward Belcher, Commander of the expedition in search of Capt. McClure and Sir John Franklin, was born in Halifax, A.D. 1799, entered the Royal Navy A.D. 1812. Lieutenant, July, 1818; Commander, March, 1829; and for his surveys when in command of the Etna and Sulphur, awarded a Post Commission, A.D. 1841; immediately after a decoration of C.B.; and the honor of Knighthood in 1848. His well-known narrative of a voyage round the world, performed in Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur, 1836-42, fully develops his important services during that period. To Sir E. Belcher is also attributed the authorship of a treatise on Nautical Surveying. He started on the Expedition to the Arctic Regions on 15th April, 1852.

REAR-ADMIRAL PROVO WALLIS.

MANY years before this distinguished officer came forward into public life and notice, a young native of Halifax had won honor in the British Navy. "The most brilliant naval achievement of the second American war," says Haliburton, "the first that occurred after a series of defeats, and the last of the same gallant style, was the act of a colonist: and the Chesapeake was conducted into the harbor of Halifax by a native of the town." Provo Wallis* was senior surviving Lieutenant of the Shannon in the memorable engagement with the American ship of war. Captain Broke having been dangerously wounded and taken below, Wallis completed what his superior had so well commenced, and although his name unfortunately is not mentioned in the best naval histories, it is not forgotten by his countrymen that he had the honor of accomplishing the capture, and leading the noble prize into the harbour of the capital. When in command of the Niemen in 1826, Captain Wallis paid a visit to Halifax: he had just been at Boston: strangely enough his was the only British ship of war which had been in that city for ten years, and it was reserved for him and his officers to be received by the Americans with every mark of attention and regard. Our gallant countryman has risen to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and was, during the last summer, appointed to the command of the squadron on the South Coast of America.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERT WOLSEY WINNIETT.

ABOUT seven years ago (1851) a monument was raised on the Coast of Africa, to the memory of a naval officer whose talents had raised him to that dignified post—the representative of the English Sovereign. In Sir William Winniett† we have an instance of a colonist attaining one of the highest

* The last notice of Admiral Wallis in naval records is the following, taken from the Morning Chronicle :

"It is stated that Rear-Admiral Talbot is about to hoist his flag; and it is generally supposed he will proceed to the Brazils to supersede Vice-Admiral Wallis, the Commander in-Chief on that station, the command in question being a Rear-Admiral's."

† The near relations of Sir William still reside in Annapolis. The Reverend J. T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain at Halifax, is a brother-in-law of his late Excellency. The despatch referred to may be found in the United Service Gazette for June, 1849.

positions to which a British subject can aspire—not only that of Lieutenant-Governor, but of Governor-General.

William Robert Wolsey was the son of William Winniett, Esq., a gentleman who resided in Annapolis, N. S., and was born in that town in the year 1794. At eleven years of age he entered the Royal Navy, and joined H. M. S. "Cleopatra," then commanded by the late Sir Samuel Peechell. An opportunity soon occurred for testing the courage of the colonial officer, for he was present at the action which resulted in the capture of Ville Le Milan—a ship mounting 44 guns—and was wounded in the engagement.

Having been promoted, in due course, to the rank of Captain, he was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape Coast, and during his administration made a visit to the King of Ashantee, for the purpose of a conference on matters of moment—one of which was the abolition of human sacrifices in that territory. This delicate duty requiring so much tact and skill, was well performed in 1848, a most interesting account of which from his own pen was published in the form of a despatch to Earl Grey. In the following year (1849) he returned to England, with the intention of retiring upon a pension, having discharged the duties of his office for the prescribed period. His services, however, had been too valuable to allow of his being thus quiescent, and at the request of the Colonial Minister, he went out again in order to complete a treaty with the king already mentioned. Nor was he unrewarded for his labours; Her Majesty conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, and he was, at the same time, appointed Governor-General. These distinctions he did not long live to enjoy; but having accomplished successfully the object for which he was sent to that distant land, the sailor and the statesman fell a victim to the climate.

Who would wander to the burning sands of Africa to seek the impress of Nova-Scotian talent? Yet there it may be found. The lad who left his native town of Annapolis, as a Midshipman, closed his honorable career as Governor-General of the Cape Coast.

SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS WESTPHAL.

THE "Provincial" Magazine, published a few years since in Halifax, familiarized its readers, through some well-written

tales, with several places in its neighborhood. One of these was Preston, in which the turbulent and indolent Maroons of Jamaica were placed during their short sojourn in the Province. This small district was not only the scene of some interesting events, as described by the talented authoress whose writings enriched the periodical alluded to, but was the birth-place of one who distinguished himself as a naval hero. So well and bravely did he behave in action under varying circumstances, that he was deemed worthy of official notice in the Gazette four times; is decorated with two medals; enjoys a good-service pension; was honored by the Sovereign with Knighthood; and has risen to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

This man is Sir George Augustus Westphal,* who was born in Preston, where his father, an officer retired on half-pay, had settled at the close of the Revolutionary War. He entered the Navy in 1803, was wounded in the battle of Trafalgar while a midshipman, and in 1809 commanded the gun boats at the ill-planned but successful siege, and capture of Flushing. In the following year his services, during the naval operations at Cadiz, were of such a character as to merit and obtain official notice. In 1813, when Lieutenant of the Marlborough, 74, he was in command of the boats at the attack of George Town on the Coast of America. Nor did he escape receiving those tokens of distinction of which soldiers and sailors are justly proud: he was wounded three times at the attack in the river Susquehanna. One arduous piece of duty was entrusted to him, which he gallantly performed: two fine brigs, the Anaconda and the Atlas, the former of ten guns, the latter of eighteen, were taken in Ocracoke harbour, by the boats and marines of the squadron under his command. Two years later Lt. Westphal commanded the Anaconda herself at the disastrous operations before New Orleans. A Post-Captain in 1819, and a Vice-

* The Admiral lost a hand under the following circumstances. In the attack upon Havre de Grace in May 1813, while the inhabitants were keeping up a fire from behind the houses, walls and trees, he was ordered by the Admiral to hold out a flag of truce, which he did, calling upon them at the same time to desist. Instead of so doing they fired at the British Lieutenant, and actually shot him through the very hand that was bearing the flag of truce. For particulars of the actions in which Sir George Westphal was engaged, the following work may be consulted: "Naval History of Great Britain," by Wm. James. New Edition, 1826. Vol. IV., pp. 88, 89, 338. Vol. VI., pp. 330, 334.

Admiral in 1857, he owes his position, humanly speaking, not to interest but to merit.

VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE EDWARD WATTS.

To the Royal Navy we have contributed another name, besides those mentioned, which calls for our notice, as it has long since attracted the attention of the British Government. Admiral Watts,* now quietly in his old age placed on the retired list, left his native town of Haifa many years ago under rather peculiar circumstances. He was a poor boy, the son of a retired Sergeant, who had settled in the city, but who died leaving a widow with a son and daughter. In order to maintain herself and her children she opened a school, and thus turned to useful account a good education formerly received. Her circumstances and the whole tenor of her life gained for her many friends. Some of these made interest with the Duke of Kent, then holding military command in Nova-Scotia, to obtain a commission for her son in the Navy. This was done by his Royal Highness; and though in very early life the young officer is said to have been exposed to unusual dangers, he not only escaped, but lived to become a Vice-Admiral, wearing two medals, and rewarded by the country he so faithfully served with a good-service pension.

The list of his services is a long one, as may be inferred from the fact that honourable mention is made of him in the Gazette no less than six times. When a midshipman he served at Dunkirk Roads in 1800. When a Lieutenant he commanded the boat attack and cutting out of six vessels at the Canary Islands, and brought out the San Pedro under the muzzles of the enemy's guns, during which heroic action he was severely wounded. It was his lot again to command the boats at the capture of a Danish Frigate, when he led the attack in person by heading the boarders. Afterwards he commanded the brig Ephira at the taking of Cuxhaven, and was wounded once more in the attack on Gissendorfe. In 1812 he stood on the quarter deck of the Woodlark, in the Baltic, and attacked a Danish Flotilla, and subsequently attained the various steps which have ended in his present rank. Though perhaps the lapse of many years has caused

* James's Naval History may be consulted in reference to the services of the subject of this notice, nearly as in the case of Sir Geo. Westphal.

him almost to forget his native land, we do not forget that Nova-Scotia gave him birth.

DONALD MCKAY.

THERE is no man of whom the Americans boast more loudly than Donald McKay, a native of Nova-Scotia. He is held up by them as the type of a truly eminent, self-made man, who unaided by the circumstances of birth or wealth, has earned reputation by his own talents, industry and integrity. While they know this Province to be his birth-place, they feel proud of his having adopted the United States as his home. Nor need we be surprised at this, since he is, doubtless one of the greatest ship-builders of the age, his vessels holding the highest rank, as respects speed, symmetry and size.

Mr. McKay* was born in 1809, in the town of Shelburne, one of the finest seaports in the world. As a boy he is said to have been full of life and activity, and, not content with the quiet pursuits of a farm, sought occupation and amusement in hunting the Moose with which the neighborhood abounded, or in sailing about the spacious and beautiful harbor. A taste, if not acquired, was at least fostered by this habit, and, at length, grew so strong that when a lad of nineteen years of age, he attempted in connection with his brother the building of a fishing smack. In this effort he succeeded, and was thus encouraged to gratify his fondness for naval architecture, by further attempts near home; nor was it until he had reached the age of twenty-two that he sought a wider sphere of action, by removing to the city of New York. There he studied his profession with scientific principles in view, and was unwearied in his pains to understand it. After a few years thus spent, he became a master builder on his own account, upon the banks of the Merrimac, at New-

* "It is a curious fact in the history of the McKay family, that the grandfather of the subject of this notice was an officer in a Scotch Highland Regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, hated the rebel Yankees, and fought against them with all his might." This extract is taken from "Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion." I am also indebted to the same paper for the facts on which the biographical notice is founded. The names and value of many of the ships might be added, which would go far to prove the great services performed by our countryman.

buryport. Having constructed and set afloat several remarkably fine ships on that river, he removed to East Boston, from whence his fame has spread over the world.

Within eleven years Mr. McKay built about fifty ships, many of them being of the largest size. One of them, the "Great Republic," registered 4500 tons; another named the "Lightning," (launched Jan. 2, 1854) performed the feat of sailing round the world in ten or twelve days less time than any other vessel; and another, the "James Baines" (built for an English firm) performed the voyage from Boston to Liverpool more quickly than any sailing ship that ever crossed the Atlantic.

We are unwilling to allow our neighbors to seize this eminent man, and take to themselves all the credit which he reflects upon the country. *He belongs to us:* was born and educated in our Province; imbibed his first love for maritime affairs on the waters which wash our shores, and learned his earliest lessons in naval architecture in the town of Shelburne. We admit him to have achieved distinction in the United States, but he took his talents and energy along with him from his native town, where mind and body had been braced by our noble climate, and did not receive them in his adopted land. Having proved himself worthy of success, he is honoured by the citizens of America, is admired for his skill by all nautical men, and ought to be known and esteemed by every son of Nova-Scotia.

MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON.

IN the department of Literature our country has produced at least one man who has achieved a European fame. The "History of Nova-Scotia" was the first of Judge Haliburton's literary works: he received the thanks of his country for it by a unanimous resolution of the House of Assembly. And well did he deserve them. The years of industry and toil which he had expended in collecting information; the ability with which the rough material was reduced to order; and the tone which pervades the whole work, render it alike honourable to the author, and well worthy the notice and congratulations of the Legislature. The honor and reward acquired by this first effort of his pen, was chiefly, though not altogether, local. His celebrated series of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker" attracted immediate and universal attention.

In these books he adopted a novel style of communicating plain but important truths, bringing prominently forward the colonies and colonists, exhibiting their resources, and plainly exposing those disadvantages under which, in some respects, they rest. The peculiar language and metaphor employed by the author, we are not now called upon to discuss; but we may safely say that among all his publications those of "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," "Rule and Misrule," and his valuable "History" contain some of his best written passages and deepest thoughts.

A Barrister-at-Law, and a member of the House of Assembly, Mr. T. C. Haliburton was appointed Judge of the Inferior Court which existed a few years ago in Nova-Scotia; upon its being abolished, he received a pension, and for a short time retired from public life. During Lord Falkland's administration he was promoted to the Bench, and was long known as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Within a short period, he has resigned his responsible office, and taken up his residence in England, where he makes himself heard, not only with the living voice, but through the medium of the Press. He is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Some of his witty sayings have become proverbs wherever the English language is spoken, and his opinion is now sought on all matters of colonial interest.*

DR. J. W. DAWSON, F. G. S.

WE have contributed one man to the cultivation and even the advancement of science, in Dr. J. W. Dawson, a native of Nova-Scotia, and now holding the high and useful office of Head of McGill College, in Canada. He was born in Pictou, there received his elementary education, but afterwards spent three years in Edinburgh, where he amassed an amount of information which now yields emolument and reputation to himself, and reflects credit on his country. Mr. Dawson was Superintendent of Education and the common schools through-

* Mr. Justice Haliburton is a son of the late W. H. O. Haliburton, Judge of the Inferior Court of Nova-Scotia. In early life he resided in Annapolis, but at a later period, and until his departure for England, in Windsor, where he had a beautiful seat named Clifton, situated between the College grounds and the river Avon. He left Nova-Scotia in the autumn of 1856.

out the Province for several years: his reports in this matter are admirable. He was appointed a commissioner, with others, for investigating the state of collegiate instruction in New Brunswick, and manifested such talent in the work assigned him, that he attracted the attention and elicited the respect of that eminent man, Sir Edmund Head. Not very long since he was invited to occupy the chair which he now so ably fills, and though we regret his departure from the Province, we rejoice in his elevation to the highest seat of the University.

His accurate "Map of Nova-Scotia"; his comprehensive "Hand-Book of the Geography and Natural History of Nova-Scotia"; his "Acadian Geology"; and his "Agricultural Papers," have made his name familiar in every village, school-house, and hamlet of his native land. Had it been unknown before, the frequent reference to it lately made in legislative halls would have rendered it so no longer; and whenever that intensely interesting subject, the Mines and Minerals of Nova-Scotia, is considered or discussed, its settlement, whether for good or evil, will be associated with the name of our accomplished countryman. Still a very young man, if his life be spared, and his future diligence equal his past, he, doubtless, has before him a brilliant scientific career.*

HON. SAMUEL CUNARD.

If we ask for a merchant who is known abroad, to whom would we rather point than to Samuel Cunard?† His

* It need hardly be mentioned that Mr. Dawson is well known to a large circle of eminent scientific men, and that he has been called upon to give his opinion on different questions of importance. It would be a real boon to the Province if his Hand-Book of Nova-Scotia was thoroughly learned in all our Schools. It is as accurate as comprehensive.

† When the Britannia, the first of the British Mail Steam Packets which crossed the Ocean, arrived at Boston, Mr. Cunard was received by the citizens with great applause. He was entertained on a scale unusually grand, at a public dinner, 21st July, 1840, attended by no less than 1800 persons. The speeches, as may be supposed, were of a highly complimentary character; while Mr. Cunard's own reply, in which he gives honor to whom honor is due, tends to elevate him greatly in our opinion. One clause is well worthy of repetition. "He said that although he had been instrumental in establishing the line, he did not

name appears in almost every newspaper; magazines and periodicals are familiar with it, and reading rooms almost claim it for their own. Whatever other attempts were made by enterprising parties to cross the ocean with steam ships, it

take the full credit of this circumstance to himself: the main support of the enterprise had been furnished by the British Government, and he had simply aided to bring the steam ships to their shores at an earlier day than they might otherwise have come."

As a permanent mark of the feeling which existed towards Mr. C., a massive piece of plate was presented to him with the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of Boston, Mass., to the Honorable SAMUEL CUNARD, of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, whose enterprise established the line of British Mail Steam Packets between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, United States of America. 1840." As Nova-Scotians are more especially interested in the line of steamers which visit Halifax, a brief notice of these is given below. It must not be thought that Mr. C.'s enterprise is limited to this; he has other lines of ocean steamers, and his guidance of that which we know best forms but a very small part of his mental labor.

"The Cunard Line, as it is popularly designated, commenced operations in 1840, with the view of connecting the eastern and western hemispheres by the periodical sailings of steamers. The first vessel despatched was the Unicorn, Captain Douglas, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th May, 1840, as a pioneer, for Halifax and Boston, with 25 passengers. The Unicorn was a comparatively small steamer, and when she got out she was placed on the line from Picton to Quebec, as an auxiliary steamer.

"The Britannia was the first steamer built for the ocean line, and she was despatched on the 4th July, 1840, for the same ports, to which she carried 63 passengers. Substantially, this company has enlarged the size and power of its steamers six times since the Unicorn went out, as follows: First, the Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, Columbia. Second, the Hibernia, Cambria. Third, the America, Europa, Niagara, Canasia. Fourth, the Asia, Africa. Fifth, La Plata, Arabia. Sixth, the Persia.

"These vessels may be classified thus: The four first, of 1,200 tons and 440 horse-power each. The Hibernia and Cambria, of 1,500 tons and 600 horse-power each. The America and the vessels named with her, 1,840 tons and 700 horse-power each. The Asia and Africa, 2,260 tons and 800 horse-power each. La Plata and Arabia, 2,393 tons and 1,000 horse-power each. The Persia, 3,600 tons and 1,200 horse-power. But perhaps the clearest way of putting the size of this vessel is to compare her side by side with other vessels of the line in length, power, and tonnage, and to include in the same comparison some other well-known steamers.

	Length.	Register.	Nominal power
Britannia	200 ft.	1,200 tons	400 horses
Cambria	217	1,500	600
America	250	1,840	700
Asia	300	2,260	800
Arabia	320	2,393	1,000
Persia	390	3,600	1,200
Atlantic (Collins line)	287	2,280	800
Great Britain	330	3,500	500
Himalaya,	350	3,500	700

"Of the above ships, the Britannia, the Acadia, the Caledonia, and Hibernia were sold a few years ago—some of them going into the hands of the Spanish government, where they still remain. The Columbia was lost in July, 1843. The La Plata was sold to replace the ill-fated Amazon, which was burned three or four years ago on the Spanish coast."

was he who successfully accomplished the vast project. His vessels were the precursors of that great fleet which now rides upon the waves of the Atlantic and Pacific seas; and as they were the first in point of time, so are they in combined speed, comfort and safety.

Intimately associated for years with almost every public movement in the capital, Mr. Cunard is known to possess all the high qualifications of a merchant in the full meaning of the word. His sterling integrity, joined with his sound judgment and general knowledge, render him equally honoured abroad and at home. Versed in the value of exports and imports, acquainted with the principles and technicalities of finance, and thoroughly informed on the geographical position of different countries—their facilities and difficulties of access and egress during each season of the year—he has the power and the tact to command respect for his opinions in all that regards mercantile transactions. To him we owe a deep debt of gratitude: he has brought our Province not only into notice, but joined it to old England by a magnificent line of ocean steamers, that for nearly twenty years have formed a safe bridge over the waters of the deep. Honored by the citizens of Boston, years ago, with a fitting memorial of their gratitude for the benefits bestowed on them, and treated with the highest respect by the British Government in all his negotiations, Nova-Scotians may justly applaud the signal services of Samuel Cunard.

GENERAL BECKWITH.

In the cause of Education—secular and religious—we refer with unmingled pleasure to General Beckwith.* This philanthropic man was born in Halifax, towards the close of the last century, and is the nephew of our present venerable and honored Chief-Justice. He entered the Army when very young, and was early raised to the rank of Captain. His services were many: he was at Copenhagen, Lord Chatham's

* General Beckwith was born in Halifax, in a house near the Dock-yard, A.D. 1798. He entered the Army very young, and was a captain at 18 years of age. A full account of General Beckwith's labours may be found in the "Life and Travels of the Rev. Mr. Henderson," and the "History of the Vandois Church" by Antoine Monastier, pastor of the Canton de Vaud, and a native of Vandois."

expedition to Walchereu, and through all the peninsular campaign, in each action signally distinguishing himself for valour and chivalry. During the battle of Waterloo, he was much exposed as one of Sir James Kempt's Staff, but did not receive the slightest wound until the very close of that memorable contest. As he was riding with orders to another part of the field, the last shot fired on that day, shattered his right leg. He had seen the ball coming, but could not avoid it; the wound was incurable; the limb was amputated, and he left the service, receiving his Order of the Bath and Lieutenant-Colonelcy in exchange for his sad loss. The physical evil produced moral good. From an unbeliever he became a Christian, followed the work of his Lord and Master, and achieved a fame in the sphere in which he has been moving, that has placed him far above all he could have attained to in his profession.

Upon the proclamation of peace Colonel Beckwith came out to Halifax, and, with the aid of a friend still living, became the founder and patron of the first Sunday school established in connection with a church in his native town. He constantly attended the Acadian school,—lending valuable assistance to Mr. Bromley in that noble and successful effort,—and was mainly instrumental in establishing houses of provision for the poor and suffering of the town during several trying winters.

From Nova-Scotia he went to the Swiss vallies, where he inaugurated a system of education the value of which will only be fully known when we stand at the bar of God. "It is impossible," says the author of the History of the Vaudois Church, "to forget the venerated name of General Beckwith, whose enlightened charity has been displayed in erecting and repairing more than eighty schools in the different parishes of the Vaudois." A superior school for girls was still wanting, but has been formed by the same benefactor. School mistresses and teachers have also been established in various districts, by his generous aid. As an instance of the great love and respect felt towards him by the inhabitants of Piedmont, Mr. Henderson, in his "Travels among the Vaudois," says, that "at the corners of the different roads he saw finger posts with the inscription, 'who even passes this way let him bless the name of General Beckwith.'" Although he was at first stigmatized by some opponents of his labours

as "The Wooden-legged Adventurer," he lived down the opposition,—the King of Sardinia himself appreciating his Christian services, and conferring upon him the "Legion of Honor."

The last notable act of the Waterloo veteran was the translation of the Bible into the *patois* of the country, a work which in the Providence of God, he was permitted to accomplish; but so great was the labor that he lost an eye from its effects. Old age and toil have driven him from the secluded vallies and sweet associations of Piedmont, and he now awaits in England his summons to his heavenly home.

CAPTAIN HERBERT CLIFFORD, R. N.

A group of Islands which lie about five hundred miles off the Chinese coast—towards Japan—contain a noble monument of a highly talented and Christian Nova-Scotian, in the erection and endowment of a missionary establishment. Captain Clifford,* a native of Halifax, was the founder of the mission to the Loo Choo Islands. Having entered the Royal Navy, he won his Lieutenancy at the capture of the Isle of France, and was chosen as the bearer of despatches to England. Afterward, he went out in Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, in 1816, with the celebrated Basil Hall. When the fleet was returning home, they were compelled by stress of weather to put into the Loo Choo group, for the purpose of refitting. The prompt assistance rendered by the authorities, and the kindness of the natives generally, engaged Clifford's attention. He formed, during their stay, an intimacy with some of the chief men, and having partially acquired their language, he compiled that vocabulary which forms an appendix to Basil Hall's "voyages."

When it pleased God to touch his heart by grace, he determined to show his gratitude for past favors by some Christian act, and to return spiritual for temporal benefits. He thought that English sailors could not better repay the kindness shown them in the day of need than sending to them the

* At 22 years of age Capt. Clifford had won his Lieutenancy. He was a man of great talent as well as piety; his management of the Loo Choo Mission, which he was the sole instrument of organizing, fully evinces this combination.

unsearchable riches of Christ. He proposed, therefore, a naval mission: the plan was cheerfully responded to by many of his brother officers, and hence sprung up that vigorous society, now so widely known under the name of the "Naval Loo Choo Mission." Into his unwearied labors in behalf of this institution our design will not allow us to enter. Still zealous in the cause, he died but a short time since, the death of the triumphant Christian, when occupying the important post of Superintendent of the Coast Guard, at Waterford, Ireland.

Captain Clifford and General Beckwith were companions at the Halifax Grammar School, and both often inquired after its welfare. In testimony of Clifford's affection for his native land and his remembrance of it to the last, he writes shortly previous to his death to a personal friend in Halifax who had sent him a view of the city: "Dear old George's Island. and the Citadel Hill! I shall never forget them."

RIGHT REVEREND THOMAS SUTHER, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

UPON the Episcopal Bench of Scotland there is now seated a man who was the friend and associate of many amongst us. The Right Reverend Thomas Suther,* Bishop of Aberdeen, was not long since elevated to his responsible position by the united voices of his brethren in the ministry—those who saw

* The following extracts from the "Church Times" newspaper, afford statistical information relative to Bishop Suther, coupled with some very just and well-timed remarks:

Dr. Suther, the Bishop-elect, is a native of Scotland, and in Scottish orders. He is the son of P. Suther, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and was born in Edinburgh in 1814. He was educated at King's College, in the University of Windsor, Nova-Scotia; took the degree of B. A. in 1833; was ordained deacon in March, 1837, by the late Dr. Walker, Bishop of Edinburgh, and Priest in December following, by the same prelate. Dr. Suther served in Leith for two years as assistant to the learned and excellent Dr. Russell, late Bishop of Glasgow, and was, for about sixteen years, incumbent of St. George's, York Place, Edinburgh, and Chaplain at Edinburgh Castle. He was elected to the incumbency of St. Andrew's church, Aberdeen, in 1855. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him in 1854 by Windsor University.

The Rev. Dr. Suther, an alumnus of King's College, Windsor, has been chosen Bishop of Aberdeen. An account of the proceedings has been forwarded to us in the Aberdeen "Journal." The Bishop a short time ago, was nigh being a successful candidate for the primacy of Scotland. He married, we believe, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Honble. James Fraser, of Halifax. It is no bad sign of the intellectual stamina of Nova-Scotians abroad, (we may claim Bishop Suther, altho' not a native,) when we find them, few as they must be amongst the population of the world, competent in ability to achieve the highest honors and distinctions, in every grade and profession, and reflecting the utmost credit upon their native country, in their mental developments.

him most and knew him best. His scholarship, administrative talents and piety, fitted him, in their estimation, for his sacred office. We claim him as a Nova-Scotian, though his birth took place at Edinburgh, whither his mother had accompanied her husband, Dr. Suther, Surgeon of the Royal Navy. He was, however, immediately brought out to this country, nurtured as an infant in Truro, and brought up by an aged relative—his grandmother—in Halifax. He was prepared at the Grammar School for King's College, Windsor, whither he went and passed through his course with credit, winning the respect and good will of his contemporaries. After paying a visit to Scotland, he returned to Nova-Scotia, formed a matrimonial alliance with a well-known family, and thus more closely identified himself with the land which had nourished him from earliest infancy. For some personal reasons he determined to make Scotland his home, and, visiting that country, was soon engaged in the arduous toil of forming a complete catalogue of an extensive addition to a Library. In discharging this duty he acquired a great fund of information, and applied it so well in the discharge of his sacred calling, that he soon became known as a valuable laborer in the Church of Christ.

When the Primate of Scotland died, Mr. Suther was nominated to fill the See over which he had presided, and elected to it by the votes of his brethren. Though all Nova-Scotians are not Episcopalians, none will withhold their wishes and their prayers for a blessing on his work.

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD.

THE British Government have lately made an auspicious commencement of duly appreciating colonists, by opening the door to honourable and important offices; and we hail with gladness the appointment of our countryman the Honorable Edward M. Archibald, to the distinguished and lucrative post of British Consul at New-York.

This gentleman is the son of that talented man already noticed, the late Master of the Rolls. He was born and educated in this Province, but having settled in Newfoundland, as a member of the Bar, he soon attained distinction, and held various posts of responsibility. His extensive legal

acquirements were generally acknowledged, and his decisions on the Bench, to which he was elevated during the temporary absence of the Judge, were always regarded as sound and satisfactory. He earned for himself a high reputation as Attorney-General, and ex-officio adviser to the Crown; but a short time since resigned his office, and returned to his native land, whence he was called to his present position.

That the appointment was well received by the American press, is shown by the following extracts from the "Boston Transcript" (Oct. 14, 1857): "We cannot but congratulate our Government, and the citizens of New-York in particular, upon this appointment. He is thoroughly familiar with the institutions of our country; has been much in contact with American society, and will prove a valued accession to the social circle of our sister city: our correspondent adds what perhaps he ought to have said first, that in Mr. Archibald the religious community in New-York will meet an unaffectedly consistent and intelligent Christian. Lord Clarendon has done himself, as well as our Government, no little honor in the appointment."

Up to the present he has fulfilled the high expectations entertained of him, and a few weeks ago evoked the applause of Americans and the admiration of his fellow-colonists by an able and eloquent speech on public affairs. Winning favour and reputation for himself, we feel confident that this Nova-Scotian abroad will confer honor on his home.

JUDGE J. G. MARSHALL.

In a man now far advanced in years we have a fine example of continued public usefulness, without pecuniary remuneration, and at a period of life when men generally think they have the privilege of enjoying rest. For some time seated upon the Bench of the Inferior Court of this Province, already alluded to, the name of Judge Marshall became generally known. It has been, however, still more widely spread by the publication of a much-consulted work, which has passed through a second edition—his "Nova-Scotia Justice"—and thus, though not in person, in spirit he yet administers the law from the whole Bench of Magistrates in the land.

But he is appreciated beyond the precincts of the colony : like another Howard he has travelled far to lessen the misery of his fellow-creatures. In England, Scotland and America has his voice been heard, urging with powerful argument his conscientious and benevolent views in regard to the amelioration of man's woes. Following on a beaten path, he has not received the same *eclat* as if his disinterested philanthropy had struck out some new and untried road; but many a rescued drunkard, called back to the obligations of civil and social life, hails him as his friend, while his countrymen—and none more than the originators and owners of this noble and spacious hall—feel justly proud of his zealous efforts in the Temperance Cause.

GILBERT STEWART NEWTON. R. A.

A young man has lately left our shores to study, under competent masters, the Art of Painting. But he has a Nova-Scotian predecessor. In the "Vernon Gallery," London, attention is drawn by its conspicuous position to a beautifully executed picture—a scene from one of Swift's works, and placed beside the paintings of Wilkie, Hogarth and Teniers. In the corner a name is written : it is that of a Halifax man—Gilbert Stewart Newton.* He was born in the capital, and was the twelfth and youngest son of the Honorable Henry Newton, collector of H. M. Customs in this Province. At an early age he left Nova-Scotia, and after remaining a few years in the United States proceeded to Europe, where he studied the productions of the most distinguished Painters, and entered himself a student in the Royal Academy.

To prove that Newton was no ordinary artist, but that his pencil has added many valuable pictures to the rich treasury of British Art, this fact need only be mentioned, that the Duke of Bedford gave him five hundred guineas for "the Prince of Spain's visit to Catalina"; and Lord Lansdowne paid him the same sum for his "Macheath."

* G. S. Newton was a son of the Collector of Customs of this Province. The family name is extinct in Halifax, the last member of it having died in 1857.

An excellent biographical sketch of Mr. N. will be found in the "Provincial Magazine." Vol. I. p. 49. Some of the above facts were taken from it.

His career was not a lengthened one: reason resigned her throne, and genius bade farewell to its abode: he died insane. But so long as the Gallery exists, the name of the Nova-Scotian artist will be handed down to posterity.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

IN the Church of God another name demands our notice. His piety and talents were known abroad; his influence and usefulness in Halifax—his birth-place—are felt to the present hour; his published sermons and lectures have been read and reviewed in England. Cut off at the early age of thirty-seven, William Cogswell's memory is embalmed in the heart of many a one converted to God, through his faithful preaching of the Gospel. A public monument in St. Paul's church and a scholarship founded in his name at King's College, Windsor, where he was educated, attest to his worth and zealous labors. Worn out by the attacks of internal disease his frail body yielded in the struggle, and the soldier of the cross lay down to die.

“His soul to him who gave it rose
God led it to its long repose,
Its glorious rest.
But though the Christian's sun is set
His light will linger round us yet —
Bright, radiant, blest.”

* The best account which can be given of Mr. Cogswell's labours is found in the inscription on the monument alluded to, of which the following is a copy :

“Erected to the memory of the Rev. William Cogswell, A. M., who departed this life on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1847, aged 37 years. This faithful Minister of the Gospel was baptized, confirmed and admitted to Holy Orders in this Parish. Educated at King's College, Windsor, he was Curate of St. Paul's Parish upwards of fourteen years, the whole term of his ministry: he was a most zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard and ever preached Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the sole foundation of every sinner's hope of salvation, as the only channel through which pardon and peace could be extended to any of our fallen race. By the eloquence of his preaching and the purity of his life he enforced and exemplified the doctrine and the fruits of faith. No monument is required to perpetuate his memory in the minds of those who had the happiness to know and the privilege to hear him; but the inhabitants of this parish feel it a duty to record their sense of the value of his services while living, and their grief for their loss by his death.”

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

SUMMARY.

OF Sir James Cochran,* Chief-Justice of Gibraltar, whose integrity and talents have raised him to his title and his post: of Captain Parker,† who fell in the Crimea, gallantly fighting his country's battles; of that youthful Bazalgette,‡ who when wounded still firmly grasped the colours of his regiment at Alma; of Major Welsford,§ whose noble bearing at the memorable assault on Russia's fortress, is so well expressed in the touching apostrophe—

“And thou, brave Welsford! when the battle's van
Rolled its red surges on the firm Redan!
Thou with the first upon the rampart stood,
And bathed its stones with thy devoted blood.”

* Sir James Cochran is a brother of Mrs. Inglis, widow of the late Bishop of Nova-Scotia; brother of General Cochran who died during the past year, and uncle to Sir John Inglis, K. C. B.

† A monument is about to be erected, at the expense of £500, in memory of Major Welsford and Capt. Parker.

‡ Evelyn Bazalgette is a son of Colonel Bazalgette, who resided for very many years in Halifax, and twice administered the Government of the Province. The Colonel has six sons in the Army, and one in the Navy—all of whom were born and educated in Halifax, and the intimate associates of a large number of the younger portion of the community in the city. Below is an extract from the Army list, showing their promotion and service.

LOUIS HORNE BAZALGETTE, Capt. 24th Regt.—Ensign 23th June, 1838. Lieut. 24th Sept. 1841. Captain 7th April, 1848; served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, and was present at the passage of the Chunar and Battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah (severely wounded), and battle of Goojerat. (Medal and clasps.)

DUNCAN BAZALGETTE, Capt. 65th Regt. recently died.—Ensign 31st Jany. 1840. Lieut. 31st Dec. 1840. Captain 19th Aug. 1850.

EVELYN BAZALGETTE, Capt. 95th Regt.—Ensign 13th May, 1853. Lieut. 21st Sept. 1854. Captain 27th July 1855. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and was wounded at the Battle of Alma. (Medal and clasps.)

WILLIAM JOSEPH BAZALGETTE, Capt. 37th Regt.—Ensign 17th June, 1852. Lieut. 30th December, 1845. Captain 6th June, 1854.

GEORGE BAZALGETTE, 1st Lieutenant Royal Marines.—2nd Lieutenant 10th May, 1847. 1st Lieutenant 27th May, 1857.

SIDNEY AUGUSTUS BAZALGETTE, 1st Lieutenant Royal Artillery.—2nd Lieutenant 23rd October, 1854. 1st Lieutenant 7th February, 1855. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol and expedition to Kinburn. (Medal and Clasp.)

JAMES ARNOLD BAZALGETTE, Paymaster 42d Royal Highlanders —Paymaster 24th April, 1855. Served at the siege of Sebastopol from June 1855. (Medal and Clasp.)

§ Augustus Welsford, Major 97th foot, killed at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sep. 1855. He was son of the late Lieut. Col. Welsford of the 101st Regt., and a native of Halifax, Nova-Scotia. He joined the 97th Regt. as an Ensign, and was with it in different parts of the world up to the time of his death. He went with the regiment to

Of these and many others, soldiers and sailors, mechanics and artists, professional and literary men, whose names might well be mentioned, we may speak with lawful pride, and claim for them an honourable place in the historic records of our Province.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AND GENERAL INGLIS.

WITH the two greatest national events of modern days, Nova-Scotians are indissolubly bound. The Russian War and the Indian Mutiny have drawn out the talents and chivalry of many an able and fearless warrior; but among that noble band, whether living or dead, none take a higher stand than two of Nova-Scotia's sons. The HEROES in both these fearful struggles were men born, nurtured and educated in our native land. Annapolis Royal, the ancient, and Halifax the modern capital of our colony, claim respectively the honor of being the birth-places of General Williams,* the "Hero of

Greece in the latter part of the year 1854; and when Colonel Lookyer was made a Brigadier, he was for some time in command of it during the last memorable winter before Sebastopol, and was never absent from duty. He repulsed a serious sortie of the Russians with two hundred of his men, and was mentioned by Lord Raglan in his official despatches. He was beloved by his brother officers, and revered by his men. He was a thorough soldier, and a truly kind-hearted man. "It was a bitter hour for us all when the poor Major's body was brought back to us: had he lived he would have been crowned with laurels. Let us hope he has won a brighter crown now." Thus writes one of the Serjeants of his Regiment, "War Obituary," Illustrated News, Oct. 13, 1855.

Major Welsford was educated at King's College, Windsor, and when stationed in Halifax, attended its Encænia. Few military men have ever enjoyed in this Province so wide a circle of friends; he was known everywhere, and was everywhere welcome. It is in contemplation to erect a monument to his memory.

*William Fenwick Williams having been appointed to a second Lieutenantcy in the Royal Artillery in 1825, was promoted to the rank of first Lieutenant in 1827, and to that of Captain in 1840. From that date to 1848 he was employed in Turkey, and, for his military services there, received the brevet rank of Major. Being subsequently sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian Plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty of Erzeroum in May, 1847; and for his political services on that occasion, he was advanced to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Having in June, 1848, been appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, he was, in 1852, admitted as a Companion of the Order of the Bath. It

Kars," and General Inglis,* the dauntless defender of Lucknow.

Born in 1800 General Williams, at twenty-five years of age entered the Royal Artillery, in which service his father had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For some fifteen years previous to the Russian Campaign, he was principally employed in diplomatic duties, and had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian Boundary Question, when Lord Clarendon seized the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him Her Majesty's

was in August, 1854, that Williams was appointed to the responsible position in which he rendered his name so widely celebrated. Among other distinctions, he was honored by the Sultan with the rank of "Mushir," or full General in the Turkish service.

General Williams has four sisters living—three in British North America, and one in the United States. He also has a niece at Winchester, married to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, who was some years ago in Nova-Scotia. It is remarkable that Sir William F. Williams and Sir William Winniett were born in houses which stand side by side in Annapolis—so that town has the honor of two of its natives being knighted.

* Major-General Inglis entered the Army as Ensign in a foot regiment in 1833, served with the 32nd Regiment in Canada during the rebellion of 1837, and was present at the actions of St. Dennis and St. Eustache. He took part also in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches on the 12th of September, where, after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Pattoud, he succeeded to the command of the right column of attack. He commanded the 32d Regiment at the action of Soorjkooned, and he was also present at the storming and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheinote, and the battle of Goojerat, for which services he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, together with a medal and clasps.

The dates of General Inglis' promotion are: Ensign 2d August, 1833; Lieutenant 19th January, 1839; Captain 29th September, 1843; Major 25th February, 1848; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 7th June, 1849; Lieutenant-Colonel 20th February, 1855; Colonel 5th June, 1855; Major General, 26th Nov. 1857.

The address presented him by the Council and Assembly is so well written that it cannot be out of place to insert it:

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA-SCOTIA, CONVENED IN SESSION.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN INGLIS:

During intervals of anxious suspense, while the fate of Lucknow was in doubt, your countrymen in this Province were not forgetful that the responsibility of guarding interests of a value that surpasses all estimation rested on a Nova-Scotian.

Military Commissioner to the Turkish forces at Kars, with the rank and retinue of Brigadier-General. How well he acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, the united voices of the Cabinets and Armies of all Europe declare. "Whatever human skill and forethought, left to its own resources, could plan,—whatever the highest order of moral courage and physical endurance could achieve, were conspicuous in the conduct of our countryman and his heroic garrison."

These services were recognized and rewarded by his Sovereign, the Parliament of England, and the Legislative Assembly of Nova-Scotia. Her Majesty nominated him Knight Companion of the Bath, and afterwards a Baronet; the British Commons conferred upon him a pension of a thousand pounds a year; and his native country presented him with a sword, a gift which he says touched his feelings more than all the other honors lavished on him. We may well be proud of Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams,—“The Hero of Kars,”—the native of Annapolis Royal.

Strangely enough his countryman by birth, his equal in skill, and now his rival in honors, was placed in circumstances demanding similar powers, physical and mental. General Inglis, shut up in Lucknow, and surrounded by a mob thirsting for blood, had, if possible, a more trying task: for, as was truly said, “the defence of that besieged city is without precedent in modern warfare.” For eighty-seven days beset by fifty thousand maddened rebels; as eager for their prey as the wild beast upon the mountain, tortured with reports, which happily proved false, that some of his little band were

We acknowledge our gratitude to God, whose providence cast over the defenders of the Residency and their sacred trust the shield of omnipotence, and brought to a successful termination a contest which, judged by human calculations, was hopeless.

To you and your brave associates in arms, we, as a portion of the empire, are indebted for the national benefits and the augmentation of national glory achieved by the defence at Lucknow.

As Nova-Scotians we owe you more. Through you has been rendered again conspicuous this small Province; in you another name is added to the roll of heroic men—sons of Nova-Scotia—who have ennobled the Colony that gave them birth—few though it be in numbers, and small though it be in importance, to contribute to the national welfare what is of more value than mere material wealth—men, who, in the hour of trial, can conceive, and endure, and dare all that human skill and fortitude may achieve.

Accept, sir, the thanks and congratulations of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and may you long enjoy the honors you have nobly won.

Receive, also, as a token of the esteem of your fellow-countrymen, a sword which will be presented to you as soon as it can be prepared. In peace it may recall to your remembrance the scenes of youth, and in war bring to you the consciousness that the sympathies of your native land attend you.

ready for revolt,—provisions gradually diminishing,—the enemy's mines daily drawing nearer,—the sick and dying increasing around him—that strong spirit did not yield! that brave heart did not quail! Left during the early part of the siege without trustworthy information, the mental anxiety must have been indescribable. A messenger was daily sent out from the city to learn something of their position,—to hear, if possible, some cause for hope. Not one of these returned for twenty-five successive days, when a letter from Havelock's Camp was brought, announcing that his force would be at Lucknow within a week. The time came and passed, but with it no sign of the anxiously looked-for aid. As each morning dawned for weary weeks the same sad scene met the view, only growing deeper in its colouring,—more melancholy with its darkening shades. But the incessant care, the growing labor, only seemed to strengthen the strong man, and nerve him to the last, when, above the din of battle and the moanings of despair, the sound of martial music reached his ears, and Lucknow was relieved.

Born in Halifax, and educated at Windsor, he entered the Army upon leaving College. When the Canadian rebellion broke out in the year 1837, he served with his regiment in its suppression, and by his distinguished behaviour on that occasion won his company. Some ten years later we find him in India at the siege of Mooltan, where gallant conduct procured him the rank of Colonel, and—that which a soldier so highly prizes—honorable mention in the despatches of his commanding officers. His last noble deed has made his name a household word, and the more honored, in that he himself has ascribed the successful issue in the struggle to the blessing of Almighty God. It has been recognized by England's monarch, and his native land; nor will sword be ever drawn by more valiant Knight than Major-General Sir John Inglis, K. C. B., the Hero of Lucknow and native of Nova-Scotia's capital.

Our countrymen have left us an example: the lesson to be learned is taught us by the American Poet, whose great fame is based upon his "Evangeline," a story of Nova-Scotia:

"The lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints that, perhaps, another
Travelling o'er life's solemn main,
Some forlorn and wretched brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

Some incidents and other names might yet be added, each one tending to elevate in our estimation our country and our countrymen, and make us grateful to Providence for our favored lot. Permit one question to be asked: in reviewing the list of eminent men which adorns our brief history, is there cause for shame or pride of the land which gave us birth? For one, I am content to wear Nova-Scotia's emblem, the simple May-flower, and appropriate its motto as my own—

"WE BLOOM AMID THE SNOW."



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CHAPTER 1

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It is divided into two main sections: the first dealing with the history of the subject, and the second dealing with the present state of the subject.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the subject. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the theory of the subject, the second dealing with the practice of the subject, and the third dealing with the application of the subject.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the subject. It is divided into three main sections: the first dealing with the theory of the subject, the second dealing with the practice of the subject, and the third dealing with the application of the subject.

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APPENDIX.

PREVIOUS to the arrival of Dr. McCulloch in Nova-Scotia, the Rev. Dr. McGregor, father of Rev. P. G. McGregor, now stationed in Halifax, had preached the Gospel in Gaelic at Pictou for eleven years. He lived to an advanced age, devoting himself zealously to the duties of his sacred calling amid the people committed to his charge; while Dr. McCulloch occasionally employed himself in taking part in ecclesiastical affairs in a way which made him more generally known. An excellent account of the settlement of Pictou is found in Haliburton's second volume.

Sir John Inglis is the son of the late Right Reverend John Inglis, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, who was the son of the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, D. D., the first Protestant Bishop in the British Colonies, consecrated for the See of Nova-Scotia, 1787.

The Hon. A. W. Cochran was not a member of the same family as Sir James Cochran, who is, as stated, an uncle of Sir J. Inglis. The late Vice-President of King's College was a clergyman of Ireland; the Rev. James C. Cochran (the brother of Hon. A. W. Cochran), now residing in Halifax, is his only surviving son.

It has lately been reported in the newspapers that General Beckwith had died a short time since; but the last steamship from England brings the intelligence to his friends in Nova-Scotia that he is still living.

ERRATUM.

An error having unaccountably crept into both the manuscript and print, attention is hereby called to it. Read *Governor Cornwallis* instead of *Lord Cornwallis*, in several places in Section II. They were different persons, the former being the Honorable Edward Cornwallis.